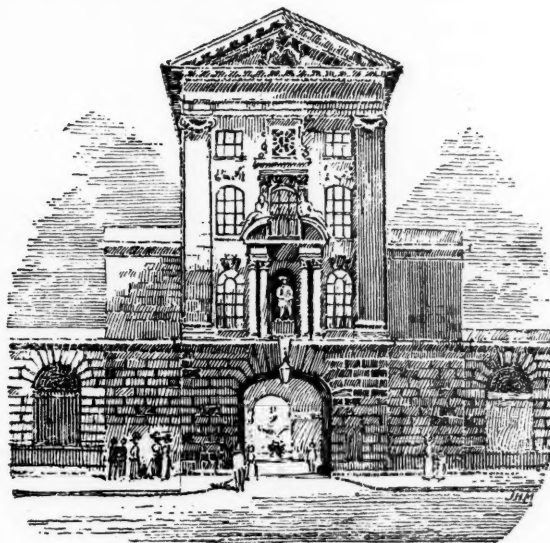


ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL



VOL. XXXV.—No. 10.

JULY, 1928.

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"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

JOURNAL.

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JULY 1ST, 1928.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

- Tues., July 3.—Sir Percival Hartley and Mr. L. B. Rawling on duty.
Wed., „ 4.—Cricket Match *v.* Finchley. Away.
Fri., „ 6.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir Charles Gordon-Watson on duty.
Sat., „ 7.—Tennis Match *v.* Winchmore Hill. Home.
Tues., „ 10.—Dr. Langdon Brown and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
Fri., „ 13.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Swimming Match *v.* Barry S.C. Home.
Sat., „ 14.—Cricket Match *v.* Hornsey. Home.
Tues., „ 17.—Dr. Morley Fletcher and Sir Holburt Waring on duty.
Fri., „ 20.—Sir Percival Hartley and Mr. L. B. Rawling on duty.
Sat., „ 21.—Tennis Match *v.* Northwick Park Estate. Home.
Last day for receiving matter for the August issue of the Journal.
Tues., „ 24.—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir Charles Gordon-Watson on duty.
Fri., „ 27.—Dr. Langdon Brown and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
Tues., „ 31.—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.

EDITORIAL.

OFFICIAL news of the resignation of Mr. Harmer has reached us too late to give anything like adequate expression of our emotions in the present issue. This most distinguished surgeon is amongst the extreme few that we have never heard

adversely criticized, and whom we have always heard spoken of with the greatest respect and affection. This may be taken as a bald news item, which will be elaborated in our August number.

* * *

Few people with whom we have talked have avoided the topic of the ever-increasing medical curriculum. Each stage in the journey has become so impeded by spare and often superfluous luggage, that it is getting more and more difficult not only to carry the stuff, but to find one's passport among the hat-boxes. It is with a whoop of delight that most of us leap aboard the good ship "General Practice," with the happy realization that the registered luggage has been completely discarded and that with a little ordinary care we may never see it again. Of the same vital importance as an innovation trunk to an African explorer is a knowledge of the surfaces of the palate bone to a harassed panel doctor.

In one European country the medical curriculum has been increased to seven years! This terribly dangerous embryo must be aborted at its conception. It is proposed to obtain views from anyone who possesses them as to how any particular brand of the teaching of medicine at our Hospital may be improved. This Hospital is obviously concerned primarily with training people for general practice. It has, for instance, few of the facilities of U.C.H. for widespread research; the chances of any specialized form of practice are limited. Let us, then, tackle our problem with the question, Does this or that time-honoured custom help the ordinary fellow most fully towards General Practice? Thinking in this way will produce some strikingly sensational results.

* * *

We congratulate the following on their appearance in the list of Birthday Honours :

C.B. : Col. H. Boulton, C.B.E., I.M.S.

O.B.E. (Civil Division) : Surg.-Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (retired).

C.I.E. : Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S. ;
Lt.-Col. Lewis Cook, I.M.S.

* * *

Dr. C. H. Harris, M.D., M.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Children's Department.

SOME BOOKS BY BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

*The Sessional Address to the Abernethian Society,
June, 1928.*

THE authors who have received their education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital cannot be numbered. They range from Austin Canons, whose whole life was spent in the service of the Church, to Dr. Robert Bridges, once a casualty physician here, now the Poet Laureate. I do not intend to enumerate or even to classify their writings. I merely desire to draw your attention to a few who have spread the fame of the Hospital throughout the world.

The first to be mentioned is undoubtedly that worthy Canon who wrote the *Book of the Foundation of the Church of St. Bartholomew, London*. He lived so long ago that he had spoken with those who knew Rahere, our founder. He tells of the earliest days of the Hospital, when it lived literally from hand to mouth ; when the brethren serving it begged from stall to stall in the markets and from door to door in the City, getting here a piece of meat from the butchers and there a handful of meal from the wife of a citizen. He tells, too, of the first patients admitted to the Hospital, how they were brought by barge from Essex sailing up the Thames, turning into the Fleet at Blackfriars and being landed on the wharf at the bottom of Hosier Lane, whence they crawled or were carried to the Hospital full of hope that they would be cured, for the reputation of the Hospital had already been spoken of in villages which have been long since swallowed up by the sea.

Then comes a silence for more than two hundred years, until John Mirfield, about 1390, wrote the *Breviary of St. Bartholomew*. Mirfield belonged to the Priory, but his interests lay in medicine, and it is probable that he was more at home in the Hospital than in the Church. Some of the cases he quotes are still of interest. Here is his account of a case of hydrocephalus. "A girl had water accumulated in her head. She was first

rubbed with sulphur ointment twice a day, keeping a cloth of warm wool on her head ; the head was then tapped by means of a cautery in front. Water came out slowly. A similar hole was then made at the back of the head, more water came out, and in less than a year the patient was quite well." In another case a prisoner stabbed himself in desperation, so that when he swallowed, food and drink and air came out of the wound. The edges of the wound were brought together, the neck was covered with powders and bandages. The man was cured in a month and afterwards lived for some time.

Again silence, and for another two hundred years no one wrote about the Hospital until Clowes published his *Text-book on Surgery* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From that time onwards there has been a constant succession of medical and surgical books written by our predecessors in the Hospital, and more recently in the Medical School attached to it.

The writings of Clowes are full of personalities. We learn from him that quacks and unlicensed practitioners were as numerous and as full of guile as those of to-day. Hear him upon their practices. Speaking of such a one he says : "He cosened one Wilfry Joye, Citizen and Draper of London, whom he did cut for stone in the bladder, but when he perceived he could find none there he took a stone out of the pocket of his hose and conveyed it into a sponge and did subtly and craftily put it into the wound he had made and he was espied and presently charged therewithall. So this man was by him cosened of his money and likewise spoiled ; for his pains were not by him anything at all ceased, but increased, and so he lived but a very small time afterward. Moreover he promised to cure one Master Castleton, then being a scholar of Cambridge, of an impediment in his eyes. He had some sight thereof when this Valentine took him in cure. But within a very short time after Valentine, by his rustical dealings, put out his eyes clean and so deprived him of all his sight. And then when Master Castleton perceived that Valentine could not perform his cure but that he was by him thus spoiled he did arrest him, first for his money, the which he recovered again ; but for his great hurt he was fain to put up with it in silence."

Clowes was a master of vituperation. He calls one of his slanderers "a great Bugbear, stinging gnat, venomous wasp and counterfeit crocodile. And I have been persuaded thereunto by many of my friends, which well knoweth this viper, to spare this disdainful derider's name and let him smother himself in his own litter."

The Castleton here mentioned was probably known personally to William Clowes, as he was Rector of St. Martin's, Iremonger Lane, from 1577-1617. He was Andrew Castleton, who matriculated as a sizar from

Magdalene College, Cambridge, at Easter, 1569. He graduated B.A. in 1571-2, and M.A. in 1575. He was ordained Deacon of Peterborough on November 25th, 1576. He had been educated at the Bluecoat School, where he won an exhibition. The record states that he was blind. His son Andrew, a pensioner of Emmanuel College, succeeded him as Rector of St. Martin's.

Clowes makes several references to the practice at St. Bartholomew's Hospital when he was serving as Surgeon. He invented a styptic powder to stop bleeding after amputations, and he says of it: "The foresaid powder, the which I did first put in practice in the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew's, as is well known unto some of the Surgeons that then served there, and still live within the City of London, who were present with me when I first put it in practise, at which time there was taken off in one morning seven legs and arms and so, by God's assistance, we stayed all their fluxes of blood without any pain unto them, but only in the compression and close rolling (bandaging) and tenderness of the wound excepted. After it was made known, there were divers that were desirous to have it; among the rest Master Crowe, a man of good experience and knowledge in the art, he was very earnest with me for it; and for divers special occasions I was the more willing to give it him, but I would not deliver it unto him as then, till he had seen with his own eyes first the experience and proof of it.

"Not many days after the worshipful masters of the said Hospital requested me with the rest of the Surgions to go to Highgate to take off a maid's leg which they had seen in the visitation of those poor houses. The said leg was so grievously corrupted that we were driven upon the necessity to cut it off above the knee, and he [Master Crowe] did see we stayed the flux and lost not much above four ounces of blood and so cured her after within a very short time."

Several interesting points arise out of this passage. In the first place it shows Clowes to have been far in advance of his time ethically. He made known the composition of his powder when every contemporary surgeon had his secret remedy. Secondly, it tells of Clowes's honesty. He would not give the prescription for the powder to Master Crowe until that surgeon had seen how it worked in actual practice, and to do this he asked him to ride up to Highgate with him and watch an operation. Thirdly, it shows that the Governors took an active interest in their patients not only whilst they were in the Hospital, but after they had been discharged. Lastly, there is evidence of field days in the operation theatre then as now, though I have no doubt that Clowes had been saving up his cases to show how effectual was his new powder in staunching blood.

What a scene it calls up! Seven amputations and no anæsthetics!

Here is another reference to the Hospital written in 1586. Clowes is speaking of the prevalence of syphilis in London, and says: "I may speak boldly because I speak truly and yet I do speak it with very grief of heart, that in the hospital of Saint Bartholomew in London there hath been cured of this disease by me and three other (surgeons) within five years to the number of one thousand and more. I speak nothing of St. Thomas' hospital and other houses about the City wherein an infinite number are daily in cure, so that undoubtedly unless the Lord be merciful unto us and that the magistrates do with great care seek correction and punishment of that filthy vice. And except the people of this land do speedily repent their most ungodly life and leave this odious sin it cannot be but that the whole land will shortly be poisoned with this most noisome sickness.

"The worshipful masters of the Hospital can witness that I speak the truth, as also I with them, with what grief of mind they are daily enforced to take in a number of vile creatures that otherwise would infect many good and honest people seeking with like care to restrain this grievous and beastly sin and yet the numbers still increase. It happened in the house of S. Bartholomew very seldom, whilst I served there for the space of ten years, but that among every twenty diseased persons that were taken in, ten of them had the pox."

Dr. Caius, the refounder of Caius College, Cambridge, does not strictly belong to us, for he was never on the Staff. He lived for nearly twenty years within the Hospital gates, probably in the house which stood just opposite the entrance to the Church. Every Tuesday afternoon he walked out of the Little Britain Gate on his way to give the Anatomy lecture at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Monkwell Street. A morose person, living alone with a housekeeper to look after him, not easy of access and often out when visitors called. There is an amusing picture of him in a letter dated May 21st, 1559, written to Conrad Gesner, the beloved of all men. The writer says: "As soon as I came to London I sought out your friend Caius to give him your letter and, as he was from home, I delivered it to his maidservant, for he has no wife nor ever had one. Not a week passes in which I do not go to his house two or three times. I knock at the door; a girl answers the knock but without opening the door completely. Peeping through a crevice she asks me what I want? I say in reply 'Where is your Master? Is he ever in or does he ever intend to be at home?' She always denies that he is in the house. He seems to be everywhere and nowhere and is now abroad, so that I

do not know what to write about him. I shall certainly tell him something to his face when I *do* meet him and he shall learn what kind of a man I am."

Whilst he was living in the Hospital Caius wrote on the sweating sickness; later in life he wrote an essay on the various kinds of English dogs, and when he was quite an old man he had the temerity to write a long dissertation to prove that the University of Cambridge was far older than Oxford.

Dr. Timothy Bright, who was one of our early physicians in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was unsuccessful as a physician, but is known everywhere as "The Father of Modern Shorthand." Here is a copy of the title-page of his book. He called it, you see, *Characterie, An Arte of Shorte, swifte, and secrete writing by Character.* It was published in 1588. He, too, lived in the Hospital, but instead of attending to the patients as he ought to have done, he spent his time in making an abridgment of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. He was naturally a fervent Protestant, as can be gleaned from these sentences under the year 1572 which end the volume: "The year following died the Cardinal of Louvain (a pestilent Achitophel against the children of God) and Charles, of France the ninth, the bloodiest tyrant that ever the earth bare, the twenty-fifth of May being five and twenty years of age. His disease was such that the blood gushing out by divers parts of his body, he tossing in his bed and casting out many horrible blasphemies, lying upon pillows with his heels upward and his head downward, voyded so much blood at his mouth that in a few hours after he died." This is a picturesque way of saying that Charles died of phthisis after a severe hæmoptysis. The record is interesting, as showing how early and widespread was the legend that the King suffered from bloody sweats, the truth being that in all probability he had occasional attacks of purpura hæmorrhagica.

When Timothy Bright was invited by the Governors to resign his post of Physician to the Hospital, he took orders and became Rector of Methley, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. His place at the Hospital was filled by Dr. Thomas Doyley, who had been a spy in government service abroad—or more politely, an intelligence officer in the Low Countries. He was a probationary Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and with five others he was ploughed at his M.B. examination, though some years later he graduated M.D. at the University of Basel, was admitted M.D. at Oxford, and served as Censor at the College of Physicians. He is known to the outside world by his contributions to the great Spanish Dictionary which Percival published in 1591. He had an adventurous early life, and on one occasion was taken prisoner not far from Dunkirk, where, he says, "we were

rifled of all our goods and apparel unto our doublets and hose with daggers at our throats and brought to the common jail. And after our being there an hour came the underbailiff and the sergeant-major of the town with their poignards to our breasts, stripping us stark naked, searched us again and took away such money as the mariners had left us. There we remained from Sunday until Monday having nothing said to us. Then were we severally put to our ransom and I escaped well because they found nothing in my chest but four physic and astronomy books. All letters and notes I had drowned out of a porthole when they took the ship." By the fortune of war a few years later Doyley was given charge of this same Governor of Dunkirk who had caused him to be stripped naked. Doyley kept him a prisoner in the Hospital, where we find him "complaining that he was much annoyed by divers of the poor inhabitants who hang their beddings and beastly rags before his door and by some of the Sisters who empty their foul vessels under his chamber as well as by people from Smithfield who wash their filthy bucks in the Close."

Dr. Doyley was succeeded as Physician by Dr. Wilkinson, who gave place in turn to William Harvey, whose work on *The Circulation of the Blood and upon the Development of Animals* made our Hospital known throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world. Here is a facsimile of the title-page of the first issue of the *De Motu Sanguinis*—a little quarto tract of 72 pages, with a page and a quarter of errata, due to the vileness of Harvey's hand-writing, which revolutionized medicine. In his glorious eighth chapter he deals with the quantity of blood passing through the heart from the veins to the arteries, and says: "Thus far I have spoken of the passage of the blood from the veins into the arteries and of the manner in which it is transmitted and distributed by the action of the heart. But what remains to be said upon the quantity and source of the blood which thus passes is of a character so novel and unheard-of that I not only fear injury to myself from the envy of a few, but I tremble lest I have mankind at large for my enemies, so much doth wont and custom become a second nature. Doctrine once sown strikes deeply its root, and respect for antiquity influences all men. Still the die is cast and my trust is in my love of truth and the candour of cultivated minds. And sooth to say, when I surveyed my mass of evidence, whether derived from vivisections or from the study of the ventricles of the heart and the vessels that enter into and issue from them, the symmetry and the size of these conduits—for Nature doing nothing in vain, would never have given them so large a relative size without

a purpose—or from observing the arrangement and intimate structure of the valves in particular and of the other parts of the heart in general, with many things besides, I frequently and seriously bethought me and long revolved in my mind, what might be the quantity of blood which was transmitted, in how short a time its passage might be effected, and the like. But not finding it possible that this could be supplied by the juices of the ingested aliment without the veins on the one hand becoming drained, and the arteries on the other getting ruptured through the excessive charge of blood unless the blood should somehow find its way from the arteries into the veins and so return to the right side of the heart, I began to think whether there might not be a movement, as it were, in a circle. Now this I afterwards found to be true; and I finally saw that the blood forced by the action of the left ventricle into the arteries was distributed to the body at large and in several parts in the same manner as it is sent through the lungs impelled by the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery and that it then passed through the veins and along the vena cava and so round to the left ventricle in the manner already indicated. This movement we may be allowed to call circular."

The *Treatise on Developement* is nearly as important and original as the *De Motu Sanguinis*, and has led to Harvey being called "The Father of British Midwifery." In the fifty-first essay he shows himself a supporter of the doctrine of Epigenesis or "the budding out of one particle (or cell) from another since no part is its own parent but when it is once begotten doth provide for itself," in other words, "ex ovo omnia," and there is no such thing as spontaneous generation; further the development of organs in the embryo is by new formation from simpler structures and is not an enlargement of pre-existing invisible ones. In this treatise, too, he enunciated a discovery of the highest medico-legal importance when he observed that the lungs of fœtuses which had breathed "stretched and dilated by the air put on a whiter colour, and by this observation of the different complexion you may discover whether a mother brought her child alive or dead into the world; for instantly after inspiration the lungs change colour, which colour remains though the fœtus die immediately after."

(To be continued.)

THE VOYAGE OF S.S. "TEIRESIAS" OF LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from p. 139).

Saturday, September 24th.—Nothing very exciting to-day. A lot of swallows have been flying round the ship and a hawk has been hovering over us. Temperature 100°.

This afternoon we had a boat drill—just as I was getting off to sleep too. About 6 p.m. we passed an island—Jeb-el-tin—with a lighthouse on it, and about 10 p.m. passed "The Twelve Apostles," a group of small islands also with a lighthouse. There is a breeze to-night—very welcome. The dogs seem to be standing it better. The "cold" bath was hot! 100°.

Sunday, September 25th.—Another hot night. I slept out on the hatches. This morning we passed the Island of Perim at 10 a.m., and were off Aden at about 2 p.m. We also passed another Blue Funnel ship, homeward bound. Now we are out of the Red Sea there is an "ocean roll" again. Also, it is cooler, but not much cooler!

I'm getting a fair amount of work to do now—about three hours a day. We passed another school of porpoises off Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, but have seen no sharks so far, though I'm told they are about. The dogs seem to have "turned the corner" now.

Monday, September 26th.—All to-day we passed along the coast of Somaliland. A number of birds flew on board from the shore. The dogs seem rather better and I hope the worst is over now. We picked up a wireless message there was a ship in distress off Socotra, but that is a day's sailing away.

To-night, shortly after we had passed Cape Guardafui, the extreme eastern point of Africa, it began to blow hard. Later we learned the tramp steamer in distress had been picked up by the "City of Athens."

Tuesday, September 27th.—I started at 3 a.m. this morning, when I was called to see one of the engineers. I found we had caught the monsoon and seas were sweeping the ship, and I got soaked up to the waist before I had finished. After breakfast I was called to see C—, who had had a rigor, and I diagnosed malaria. He was pretty bad, but was through the worst of it in a few hours. We learned that the tow-rope of the "City of Athens" had parted in the night and the tramp steamer had disappeared—but whether adrift again or foundered we don't know.

Wednesday, September 28th.—A busy morning for me started at 8 a.m., and did not finish till 12.30. C— seems better again. At lunch we had the details of our

victory in the Schneider cup, received over the wireless, also the story of the shooting of the Essex constable. The weather is improving now. Our next "landfall" will be the Laccadive Islands off the Malabar coast of India. In the evening C— had another relapse.

Thursday, September 29th.—C— is rather better to-day. I am still fairly busy. The weather is getting warmer again, and the storm has passed. We have nothing of outstanding interest to record.

We have some variations in the normal routine—for instance, at breakfast we finish with a glass of ice water, after the coffee and toast. I'm developing a taste for lime-juice, which is supplied unsweetened.

Friday, September 30th.—C— maintains his progress. Yesterday we logged 321 miles (nautical). At midday we were lat. 70' E., long. 9° 40' N. Another uneventful day, crossing Indian Ocean. We passed a Blue Funnel ship homeward bound.

Saturday, October 1st.—Early this morning (1 a.m.) we passed Minicoy in the Laccadive Islands off the Malabar coast of India. We are now 9 degrees north of the Equator. C— is going on nicely.

Boat drill this afternoon. Every few minutes we run through shoals of flying-fish.

The bo'sun came to the surgery to-day. "Doctor, will you take out a tooth?"

The bo'sun is a giant. He stands 6 ft. 2 in. and weighs about 16 stone. Everything about him is in proportion. You can't pretend not to see him.

"Which tooth, bo'sun?"

"At the back, doctor."

I looked at it in dismay. A huge wisdom, a little decayed at the centre.

Something about it—its complete immobility—reminded me of Gibraltar. My courage failed me. I knew I could never shift that tooth.

"Bo'sun, it's a pity to lose a good tooth like that."

"It is, sir."

"I won't pull it out. I'll stop it for you." (I had never stopped a tooth in my life.)

"What, doctor, can you stop a tooth?"

"Certainly, bo'sun, certainly."

A dentist friend of mine—blessings be on his head—had given me a pair of dental dressing forceps, and, as a parting gift, a drachm of carbolized resin.

Now they were brought forth. A small piece of cotton-wool was soaked in the resin then powdered with zinc oxide and packed tight into the hollow tooth.

"You will find, bo'sun, that in a few minutes the pain will have gone."

"It's gone now, sir."

"Very good, bo'sun, let me see you in a week." Saved, by Jove, saved!

Sunday, October 2nd.—This morning—about 11 a.m.—we passed Cap du Galle, Ceylon, and about 1 p.m. we rounded Dundra Head, the extreme south of the island. There is an ocean swell running, and we are inclined to roll. The weather is very pleasant now—just not too hot; we are 7 degrees from the equator, and shall now run due east, for over 1000 miles, till round the north of Sumatra. C— was up for a few hours this morning. We passed a whale off Dundra Head, but unfortunately I was busy and did not see it.

To-night is just like an English summer night; we are getting glorious moonlight nights now; it's a treat to be alive.

Monday, October 3rd.—Another pleasant day. We have now passed the 90th degree of latitude east and are 5° 40' north of equator. This afternoon we passed another Blue Funnel ship—the "Rexina"—homeward bound. She was built in Hong-Kong in 1920. C— was down to lunch and dinner to-day. This afternoon—as on most afternoons—I had a couple of sets of deck tennis—quite good fun, though the ship was rolling too much for good play.

We overtook and passed a Bibby Line ship this evening doing about 13 knots.

Tuesday, October 4th.—To-day is like most other days. Nothing out of the ordinary happening. This evening the P. & O. boat "Macedonia," which was a day behind us at Suez, passed in the night. They signalled us about the dogs, so I presume their owner is on board. We are due to pass Achin Head, Sumatra, at 1 a.m.

Wednesday, October 5th.—This afternoon one of the passengers obtained two pairs of boxing-gloves—as a result of which I had to sew up his cut head for him.

Thursday, October 6th.—Penang. We arrived in "the islands" about half-past six this morning and berthed alongside the quay at 8 a.m., just astern of the "Macedonia." The owners of the dogs, who were in her, came on board and had a look at them and were very pleased with their condition. We started working the cargo almost immediately. Principally discharging iron sheets and pipes, also trolleys and machinery.

About 11 a.m. Sir D— asked me to come ashore with him and showed me the town. Afterwards we drove out to the Botanic Gardens, and then ascended 3000 feet in the funicular railway, to the top of the mountain, where we had tiffin at the Crag Hotel.

We had an excellent view of the town and pool, about five miles away from here. We then returned to the ship. I did a little more work and then went ashore and explored the town again. There is an old trading fort on the pabang—a relic of the old settlement. The suburbs are very fine, with excellent roads and large airy houses in big gardens. Quite a lot of the finest

houses belong to the Chinese, who are very wealthy. The chief coasting trade here is in the hands of the Blue Funnel line, through the Straits Steamship Co., which Holts control.

The carts are drawn by oxen, with long and very fine heads. They are pure white, and are always yoked in pairs.

The races here are very mixed. Most of the manual work is done by Indian immigrants, as the Malays will not take it. The Malays are a well-built, handsome race, and the children are very fine—plump and happy.

The Malay wears a loose cotton sarong, like a long kilt, and "jumper" and a velvet cap—otherwise he wears a trilby! His hair is clipped short. He carries a paper umbrella.

Most of the Indian immigrants are Tamils or Cingalese, who grow the hair long and wear turbans. They are much darker and look rather frail specimens physically.

The richer natives, and particularly the Chinese, wear white drill and topees, like the European. There is a fair-sized European population here, mostly British, of whom there are about 1000.

The harbour here—the Pool—is crowded with shipping—I should think there were ten steamers the size of the "Teiresias." There are hundreds of native sailing craft. All of these have two eyes painted on them, and are covered with rough designs. There are several Malay villages along the coast built over the water on poles. They are made of wood and matting and poles, and the boats are tied up at the entrances to the houses. The fish caught are dried in the sun.

Friday, October 7th.—Penang. This morning, after seeing my patients, I went ashore with Sir D— and Mr. B—. I left all the talking to Sir D—, who, of course, is familiar with the language.

We went by train to see the Tortoise Temple, about four miles out, and went through the native quarter to reach this.

We travelled through miles of palm groves, and finally reached the native village and ascended the hill to the temple. It is very beautifully situated, with fine wide granite steps. The rocks here are all granite, of a peculiar blue shade. We passed a joss-stick shop, which was aromatic with incense and, I think, cinnamon. The usual crowd of beggars was assembled. When we entered the Buddhist temple we saw the tortoise pool containing hundreds of tortoises. Above was a pool of goldfish.

There were four temples and two pagodas, and I obtained permission to photograph the latter. The gods were very fine and carved from wood and lacquered, 15 feet tall. There were three gold Buddhas, jewelled, of Siamese origin, standing about 15 in. high. There

were also groups showing the avenging gods destroying the four sins—drinking (red), opium smoking (blue), thieving (yellow), and lying (green).

I was also told the reason the temple and house roofs curl upwards at the end and have a painted dragon on them. Apparently their equivalent of the devil cannot alight on a curved surface, so the building is protected by this means. The dragon is an additional safeguard.

We returned to the ship by the same route. I got some amusement from the native advertisements in English. There is a lot of Chinese, which I don't doubt is excellent, and then some English. "Yen Sing most excellent tailor shop"; again "The Fashionate Haircut shop," "The very cheap English American shop," and so forth. Also some English notices are upside down! We sailed for Port Swettenham at 3 p.m.

Saturday, October 8th.—Port Swettenham. I woke this morning at 6 a.m. to find we were just entering the estuary, here about two miles wide. We reached Port Swettenham at 8 a.m. and Mr. D— went ashore. We started working the cargo at once with Chinese coolies on board and Cingalese in the lighters; we unloaded into lighters in the stream—Klang River. The river here is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide; makes the Thames look silly—yet most maps don't show it! We are unloading three locomotives, amongst other things, for the State Railway. One of the pilots here (Mr. Sheppard) is the father of one of our midshipmen just out on his first voyage.

Kuala Lumpur is about 30 miles away.

Sunday, October 9th.—Port Swettenham. Sir David showed me a very fine collection of his photographs, principally of the Brahmin temple at Ankor, Cambodia, in Cochin China; *each of the sides is a kilometre long, and 1000 years old.*

The three locomotives were safely unloaded, and we got away from here about 4 p.m. We saw some crocodiles in the river, about thirty yards away on our starboard beam.

To-night I sampled "papya" for the first time—an orange fruit like a melon, but tasting like bananas; really very good.

Monday, October 10th.—Singapore. We entered "the islands" at 7 a.m. and arrived at our berth in the Imperial Dock an hour later. The passage in was lovely—through numbers of islands, green and wooded. The sea was absolutely calm. Just opposite our berth are the Barracks, on an island called Matti—the Malayan meaning of which is "the island of the dead." Behind us, on a hill, is the signal station, from where, no doubt, our arrival was reported to Lloyd's.

There were three other ships of the Blue Funnel Line in harbour—the "Gorgon," "Hector" and "Glaucus." After breakfast I visited the "Hector," a fine passenger

ship of 11,000 tons, and saw the surgeon. She is splendidly appointed. I got some stores from the surgeon, Dr. Wilson. Our passengers left us here. We had all been on excellent terms during the voyage. Sir David promised to send me some spare instruments of his—very good of him.

In the afternoon I took a rickshaw to the city about two miles away, and explored the place for about three hours. There is a fine esplanade and buildings.

The place was founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, so the chief square and buildings—the Museum and hotel, at least—are called after him.

After dinner the purser and I visited the town again. This time we went to the Hotel de l'Europe and afterwards to the Raffles Hotel, where there was an excellent string band.

We then hired a car and went for about an hour's drive through the native quarter and into the country. There was a full moon and it was a lovely night. The plantations looked splendid and I thoroughly enjoyed the run. We got back about midnight.

The population of the island is about 800,000—half a million Chinese, a quarter of a million Malays, and 20,000 whites, and also a number of Indian immigrants.

When we returned in the evening the purser tried in vain to unlock the door of his cabin. Finally he broke the key off in his lock. That settled it, so I gave him a shakedown in my cabin. In the morning he fetched the carpenter to cut out the lock. The carpenter had a brain-wave, turned the door handle, gave the door a push—it flew open. It was never locked! The purser won't hear the last of it for a week.

Tuesday, October 11th.—Singapore. I remained on board most of to-day, as I was too hot to do much. Sir D— was as good as his word, and sent me some midwifery forceps, a perforator, a breech hook and a cephalotribe of his. Also some surgical instruments in a case, and a probang. It was very kind of him, as I may strike some midwifery if we have pilgrims on board.

We are taking as deck passengers to Hong-Kong about 300 coolies. We simply carry them and provide water and rice. They bring their own food, for it is quite a short voyage—1400 miles.

Wednesday, October 12th.—The Chinese have arrived on board. There are about three dozen women and twenty children amongst them. We sailed from Singapore on the stroke of 8—which is also eight bells—in the morning. For over two hours we passed through numbers of small islands, then rounded the Cape and headed for Hong-Kong. The weather is now a good deal cooler. The whole ship reeks of aniseed and cinnamon—two favourite condiments of the Chinese.

Thursday, October 13th.—South China Sea. Again

cooler to-day. The weather is very nice now. This morning I inspected the Chinese passengers. In addition to the hospital on the poop with two beds, another temporary hospital of eight beds has been erected in the fore-castle, in case of emergency. So far, however, the company is keeping well. The Chinese children are dainty little beings, all wearing baggy black trousers and sandals. A funny thing happened to-day. Five Chinese brought out a hen to kill it, but let it escape. They chased it all round the deck. Finally they cornered it, but the hen was game to the last. It escaped again, flew overboard and was drowned! So there was no chicken, except for the sharks!

Friday, October 14th.—This morning I had some sick Chinese to attend. As my Chinese is limited to the two words "chow" and "kujee," the conversation was limited. I finally managed by putting my hands in succession on the head, teeth, chest and tummy, and groaning each time. They soon tumbled to it, put their hands where the pain was, and groaned back.

I then went "through the motions" of being sick; they nodded or shook their heads, and so we bumped along. I pulled out two teeth, opened two abscesses, and taught a man to gargle before the morning was out. In a way it's rather good fun, this struggling with adversity (or Chinese)!

Later this morning we had a grand march past of the passengers. We passed them forward into the fore-castle in single file whilst the purser collected the tickets and I looked them over. Then, after the adults with children's tickets had paid the proper fare, the mates, seamen and engineers had a grand hunt for stowaways, whilst the purser and I watched the crowd forward. They found two "passengers"—without tickets—under the coal. A third man managed to dodge by us, and was lost in the crowd. As we'd taken all their tickets by then we had to let him go, as we couldn't identify him. The other two stowaways "paid up" when they were caught, and were let go with a caution.

We are carrying 281 Chinese as passengers. The passengers are for Hong-Kong and Canton (1440 miles from Singapore).

To-day we have covered just over 9000 miles since leaving Liverpool. By the time we are back in England we shall have steamed 25,000 miles. We hope to be back by the first week in January, 1928.

Saturday, October 15th.—We have now a stiff head wind—the north-east monsoon—and a bit of a sea running. We expect to reach Hong-Kong on Monday. We have at present a complement of 357—76 crew, and 281 steerage passengers. When we entered the tropics we rigged huge awnings over the decks, but we had to take them in this morning in case they blew away.

We have discharged a good deal of the cargo we left England with, so the ship is a bit light and inclined to roll in a sea. The "rhythm" of her roll is once every five seconds.

Sunday, October 16th.—We have nearly crossed the South China Sea by now, and are due in Hong-Kong early to-morrow morning. The wind has dropped a little since yesterday, and we feel the weather a little cool now after the tropics. I've played a good deal of bridge in the last week, and have enjoyed it.

Monday, October 17th.—Hong-Kong. As soon as it was daylight we picked up the pilot and entered the Strait, and, after a pretty cruise through the outlying islands, reached our berth at Kowloon City on the mainland at 7 a.m. The passengers were landed at once, and then we discharged some cargo. Unfortunately C— was unwell again, though he soon picked up with a rest and tonic.

Kowloon is opposite Hong-Kong, as Birkenhead is opposite Liverpool, only the harbour is rather wider than the Mersey. Kowloon is built in "leased territory" land leased from the Chinese for 99 years. It is quite an important place, and growing.

The morning was occupied in work, and in inspecting the crew—we signed on a fresh Chinese crew here. In the afternoon I went ashore, crossed to Hong-Kong in the ferry, and ascended the peak—1500 ft.—in the funicular railway. There is a very fine view from the top. It was quite cool up there and pleasant. On the top of the ridge is a barracks. There are a lot of troops here, and four cruisers and small craft and a hospital ship in harbour. Hong-Kong is supposed to be the fifth port in the world. The whole harbour is filled with shipping, though the Civil War has hit the place hard so far as trade goes.

When I was on the peak a white man asked me if there was any chance of his working his passage back to England. The man was quite decently dressed, but evidently hard up, and had come down from the interior. I had to tell him that he wasn't likely to succeed unless a crew was depleted through sickness. I advised him to try as a steward, as he didn't know much about a ship. I think he was genuine, for he didn't try to "borrow" money.

In the evening the purser and I went to Hong-Kong again. We spent some time seeing the native quarter, and then met some other fellows at the Hong-Kong Hotel. By this time my small change had dwindled to 20 cents. We crossed the ferry again—10 cents—and the last 10 cents went to the rickshaw man who took me to the ship. "And so to bed."

I bought a few things. After buying one article, which was very cheap, I asked the man how much profit

he'd made—"Make all profit?" "I get *velly* cheap"; then he added for my edification, "Him stolen." So that was that.

What impressed me particularly about the native quarter was the number of men, wrapped in a bit of blanket, sleeping on the pavements under the colonnades—all the native streets have the pavements covered with a colonnade.

(To be continued.)

RAHERE.

The Dean, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

SIR,—The attached I copied from the *London Magazine* dated 1824, which I though might be of interest for the Journal, as I have not seen it before.

Should you think it worth publishing I shall be glad to have been able to dig into the past to get some more information about our Founder.

Faithfully yours,

W. M. BORCHERDS,

Student 1891-1894.

Uppington,
Union of South Africa;
April 17th, 1928.

SINCE the subject of our present article may be considered as the first Royal Jester whom we have introduced to our readers, it may appear but respectful to announce him with a kind of preface; and this is so well and accurately done to our hands among the papers of the late Mr. Delafield (1690-1760, Vicar of Great Milton) bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The Office of *Royal Fool* was considered as a post of no mean importance. He was the individual who administered to the mirth of kings, and provided entertainment for the court; who was allowed the powerful prerogative of freedom of speech, and was permitted, without check or control, to reprove the vices, and satirize the follies of his superiors.

This was to be effected by a witty allusion, or smart repartee, for a grave sentence or a formal rebuke would doubtless have provoked displeasure, and probably have drawn down destruction on the moralist. It has been well remarked that the licence granted to the jester, or mimic fool, was very similar to that allowed to real idiots and madmen; namely, that they might do what they listed, and say what they pleased, without danger of being called to account. *Dementium simulat, cujus venia non dicturus modo prohibita, sed et facturus erat,*

says Justin? and thus Augustus, amongst his amusements at public suppers, had his *Aretalogi*, his merry jesters, to season the entertainment and amuse the minds of his guests, whilst his costly viands cheered and refreshed their bodies.

The general licence of speaking without restraint, which was assumed by persons of the description we are now considering, appears to have been derived from the Fescennine sports of the Romans, where the most powerful could not escape from censure, and the mightiest were upbraided with their faults. An institution this, which was in some measure copied in the universities of this country to a period within almost the memory of man; when at a public act, one of the wittiest and boldest members of the university started up a *Terræfilius*, and, after a joking and ludicrous manner, exposed the foibles of his betters. (The sallies of these *Terræ-filii*, however, were oftentimes so indecorous that it was found necessary, at length, to prohibit the exercise altogether.)

Nor was it otherwise than a sagacious appointment that set up persons of this sort in the courts of princes. A plain, honest and simple meaning was not always the language of a court—*obsequium amicos veritas odium parit*; and it was therefore the more necessary, in those days of rude authority and unlimited power, to tolerate some public person, who might be licensed to show men their errors, without being exposed to the lash of privilege and prerogative. They were, moreover, of no small advantage to great persons, since they acted as antidotes to the poison of flatterers, and sometimes induced their patrons to reform *in earnest* a fault that seemed to be mentioned but *in jest*.

History records an instance of a jester being the only person in a whole court who dared communicate some disastrous intelligence to his sovereign.

It is related of King Phillip of France that when his navy was destroyed at Sluys, and thirty thousand men slain or drowned (for numbers cast themselves into the sea rather than be taken prisoners), no person dared to disclose so terrible a disaster, and the task was at length entrusted to his jester, who did it by continually repeating "Cowardly Englishmen! Faint-hearted Englishmen!" etc., which induced the king to inquire why he so named them? Because, said the fool, they durst not leap out of their ships into the sea, as our brave Frenchmen did." From which the King understood what had happened.

Fuller says of Tarlton, a Royal Jester, that he told Queen Elizabeth more of her faults than most of her chaplains, and cured her melancholy better than all her physicians.

"That" (continues Mr. Delafield) "which was called a

jest, or wise saying with our forefathers never let flye at vertue, nor trespassed on good manners. It was not by indulging a very little wit and a great deal of ill-nature, without reason, to expose men's characters or reputations.

"It was not to substitute frothy, light fancies, for good sense; nor wild incoherences of thought and language, for humour or wit. These are the growth and refinement of our modern times, which, through the licentiousness used by such as abused their liberty, turning the . . . facetia of the Apostle into the word aforegoing, . . . stultiloquium hath prevailed on the present age, with a great deal of good reason, to lay the office aside."

The first *Joculator Regis* of whom we have any account is Rahere, who was not only a royal buffoon, but the founder of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Priory, and, be it known to the lovers of noise and revelry, we are indebted to his influence with his master King Henry the First for all the pleasures of Bartholomey Fair. Dugdale gives an excellent account of the circumstances that led to this merry gentleman's conversion, and induced him, after playing the fool for many years to please the court, to play it once more for the benefit of religion and humanity, and finally to become Prior of the house he had himself founded.

Rahere, having spent his youth at court or in the house of the nobility, to whom his wit and sprightliness rendered him peculiarly attractive, began to repent him of the follies and vanities of the course he had hitherto pursued; and to expiate his crimes, and obtain a full remission, resolved to adopt the fashionable and only efficacious mode of getting absolution—namely, to take a journey to Rome. He did so, and fancied all was going well, when unfortunately he fell sick, and fearing lest he should die in his Holiness's domain, vowed a vow to build a hospital for the poor, if he might recover, and once again reach England. Rahere got better, and made good haste to get home; but, whilst on his way, it is probable his good intentions cooled a little, and rendered a trifling rub of the memory necessary to keep him to his vow; for the monkish writer, quoted by Sir William Dugdale, very gravely assures us that, as he was on his journey, "being one night asleep, he seemed to be carried by a certain monstrous creature, that had four feet and two wings, and placed on a very high precipice, where, just under him, he saw a horrible pit which had no bottom," or at least, none that Rahere could espy.

Being in a terrible fright, and recollecting all his sins, from the first that he had ever committed, to the time then present, he called out most piteously, and was on the very point of falling into the dismal abyss, when there appeared a gentleman of wonderfully mild countenance

and beauty, who asked him *what he would give* to be delivered from so great and instant danger? "Give?" cries Rahere, "all I have in the world!" forgetting his hospital and all about it for the moment. "Well," said the stranger, "I am St. Bartholomew; know that I have chosen a place in Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, where thou shalt build a church to my name, nor needest thou to regard the cost, seeing that thou shalt, without doubt, accomplish the work, of which I promise thee to be the Lord and Patron."

Rahere, awakened from his dream, was in doubt as to the reality of his vision; however, he resolved in the end to consider it as an oracle sent from Heaven, and to obey the command to the utmost of his power.

Upon his arrival in England, the first thing he did was to consult with his friends how he should commence so important an undertaking, and from them he learned that the ground upon which St. Bartholomew had set his mind belonged to no less a person than the King.

Nothing dismayed, Rahere petitioned his Royal Master for a grant of the site, which request, backed as it was by the interest of the Bishop of London, was not denied to an old favourite, and he obtained a free grant of ground and the King's licence to build a hospital, church and priory upon it.

Rahere's next care was, how to clear the ground and procure the proper materials for his buildings at the least trouble and expense and here tradition relates that he had recourse to his old trade, and effected that by a stratagem which he would have drained his purse dry to have attempted in the usual mode.

He feigned himself to be a merry idiot, and collecting a vast rabble about him by his antics and buffoonery, and setting them the example, which they as readily followed, he cleared away the rubbish, and brought in its room stones and all other and proper materials for his purpose.

Having accomplished his design, he discovered who he was, set about building the Hospital, and afterwards the Church and Priory, all of which he finished in 1123, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

In his priory he placed certain canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin; and, that he might fulfil St. Bartholomew's intentions to the very letter, constituted himself the first Prior, and presided over his own foundation for two and twenty years.

In 1133 Henry granted him the privilege of a fair to be kept yearly for three days, the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. Bartholomew.

The original intention of this fair was for the sale of English cloths, all the clothiers of England and drapers of London having booths and standings in the churchyard, the strangers being licencees for the three days,

"the free men so long as they would, which was six or seven days," and this was the origin of the far-famed Bartholomew Fair.

We have little more to say of our jesting Prior; after continuing superior of his own house till a good old age rendered him fit to be gathered to his fathers, he died in his priory and was buried in the church he had himself erected, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Raherus primus Canonicus, et primus Prior istius Ecclesiae."

—From the *London Magazine*, vol. lx, Jan.—June, 1824.

ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society was held at 8.30 p.m. on June 21st, 1928, Mr. H. J. Burrows in the Chair.

The Summer Sessional Address was given by Sir D'Arcy Power, K.B.E., on "Books by Bart.'s Men."

Mr. Geoffrey Keynes, in proposing a vote of thanks, remarked on the opportunities for book-hunters to pick up interesting volumes in the neighbourhood of the Hospital.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. W. Franklin and carried with acclamation.

STUDENTS' UNION.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

ANNUAL SPORTS, 1928.

The Annual Sports Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 16th, at Winchester Hill.

The weather was very bad and consequently the attendance was poor. At the conclusion of the meeting the prizes were presented by Mrs. Ball.

Results were as follows:

100 Yards: 1, J. R. Hill; 2, D. Goodhart; 3, J. H. Pierre. Time, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

120 Yards Handicap: 1, E. M. Ward (2 yds.); 2, D. M. Dean (6 yds.); 3, P. Spaight (6 yds.). Time, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

220 Yards: 1, J. R. Hill; 2, D. Goodhart; 3, J. H. Pierre. Time, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

440 Yards: 1, D. Goodhart; 2, A. W. Langford; 3, W. D. Coltart. Time, 54 sec.

880 Yards Handicap: 1, A. W. Langford (25 yds.); 2, D. Goodhart (scratch); 3, J. F. Varley (10 yds.). Time, 2 min. 5 sec.

1 Mile Handicap: 1, J. F. Varley; 2, H. B. Lee; 3, J. R. Strong. Time, 4 min. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

3 Miles: 1, W. J. Walter; 2, J. F. Varley; 3, C. O. Barnes. Time, 16 min. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: 1, H. W. Rodgers; 2, J. D. Powell; 3, J. R. Crumie. Time, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Throwing the Hammer: 1, E. V. H. Pentreath; 2, H. Royle. Distance, 80 ft. 7 in.

Putting the Weight: 1, H. Royle; 2, E. V. H. Pentreath. Distance, 30 ft. 11 in.

High Jump: 1, K. W. Martin; 2, H. E. W. Robertson. Height, 5 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Long Jump: 1, A. Clarke; 2, J. D. Powell. Distance, 19 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Inter-Firm Tug-of-War: Won by Sir Charles Gordon-Watson's Firm.

Inter-Club Relay (880 Yards): Won by Rugger Extra A XV.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

In a match held on June 6th at Battersea Park, against St. Thomas's Hospital, the Athletic Club won with 44 points against 37 points. Results were as follows:

High Jump: 1, E. C. Marsh (St. Thomas's), 5 ft. 8 in.; 2, C. B. Hinckley (St. Thomas's), 5 ft. 2 in.; 3, K. W. Martin (St. Bart.'s), 5 ft. 1 in.

440 Yards: 1, J. H. Beilby (St. Thomas's); 2, W. D. Coltart (St. Bart.'s); 3, J. H. Pierre (St. Bart.'s). Time, 53½ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: 1, J. F. E. Bloss (St. Thomas's); 2, A. W. Rodgers (St. Bart.'s); 3, J. H. Pierre (St. Bart.'s). Time, 16½ sec.

880 Yards: 1, A. W. Langford (St. Bart.'s); 2, R. G. Gilbert (St. Bart.'s); 3, R. R. Race (St. Bart.'s). Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

220 Yards: 1, J. R. Hill (St. Bart.'s); 2, J. F. Lart (St. Thomas's); 3, C. J. Pearson (St. Thomas's). Time, 24½ sec.

Putting the Weight: 1, N. V. Storr, 30 ft. 2 in.; 2, J. H. Pierre, 29 ft. 7 in.; 3, H. Royle, 28 ft. 2 in.

Tug-of-War: St. Thomas's, 2 pulls; St. Bart.'s, 0 pulls.

100 Yards: 1, J. R. Hill; 2, E. M. Ward; 3, J. V. E. Lart. Time, 10½ sec.

1 Mile Team Relay: Winners, St. Bart.'s (J. F. Varley, J. R. Strang, H. B. Lee).

Long Jump: 1, E. C. Marsh, 20 ft. 5 in.; 2, J. H. Pierre, 19 ft. 5½ in.; 3, E. B. Madden, 19 ft. 4½ in.

1 Mile Relay: Winners, St. Bart.'s (W. D. Coltart, J. R. Hill, E. V. Pentreath, A. W. Langford).

SWIMMING.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. LEWISHAM II.

Played at Ladywell on May 24th. The Hospital were without Sutton and Vartan, a vacant place in the team being filled at the last moment with A. N. Other. The outstanding feature of this game was the shallowness of the bath, in which it was possible to stand for most of its length; as a result both teams were penalized at least once or twice a minute for standing—a reflex which it was very difficult to inhibit. Marking was difficult, as their backs played most of the time in the middle of the bath, but as a result of this Edwards eventually received, while unmarked, a pass from Race from a penalty, and scored. Before half-time Lewisham scored twice, again owing to the fact that they had a man over at the other end of the bath.

After the change-over play continued equal until A. N. Other swam up from back and scored on his own; we then continued to hold them until we were unlucky enough to give a penalty a few yards from the goal line; one of their forwards was unmarked, and Anderson had no chance to save.

Although our opponents were superior in speed, this was a very good game, and we were unlucky not to draw.

Result: St. Bart.'s, 2; Lewisham II, 3.

Team.—R. G. Anderson; A. N. Other, J. H. West; R. R. Race; J. F. Fisher, F. A. Edwards (capt.), J. Lawn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. OLD CITIZENS.

Played at Pitfield Street on May 25th. The Hospital had a full team except for Vartan, and defending the shallow end took the lead from the start. Within the first two minutes two of our shots hit the posts, and a third skimmed the cross-bar, when Edwards opened the scoring from a pass from Race. Sutton, monopolizing the whole of the centre of the bath, sent many passes to the forwards, and before half-time Race, Fisher and himself had each added to the score.

After the change-over the same conditions prevailed; our backs enticed their forwards well up the bath, and several shots from the latter were ineffective on account of their length. Sutton, at half, was unapproachable both in speed and tactics, and scored twice more on his own; Race also scored twice more and Edwards once, without the Citizens replying.

Apart from Sutton's magnificent game, the whole team showed much improved combination, and shooting was accurate—a most encouraging performance.

Result: St. Bart.'s, 9; Old Citizens, 0.

Team.—J. C. Williamson; J. Lawn, J. H. West; J. C. R. Sutton; J. F. Fisher, R. R. Race, F. A. Edwards (capt.).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. OLD STORTFORDIANS.

Played at Pitfield Street on June 1st. The Hospital seem doomed never to raise a full side, and again we played with three reserves; accordingly the score against as good a side as the Old Stortfordians was not unexpected. We defended the shallow end, and during the first half play was not so unequal. Edwards opening the scoring, our opponents soon broke through, however, and scored twice before half-time.

After the change-over the team collapsed entirely. Richards and Robertson at back and Lawn in goal all worked well, but the two former were not in training, and Lawn was out of position; the forwards were thus not fed well and were shooting badly when they did receive a pass, and man for man our opponents were a good deal faster. In the second half the Old Stortfordians added four more without the Hospital replying.

Result: St. Bart.'s, 1; Old Stortfordians, 6.

Team.—J. Lawn; P. J. Richards, H. D. Robertson; J. H. West; J. F. Fisher, F. A. Edwards (capt.), C. K. Vartan.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Semi-final Inter-Hospital Water Polo Cup-tie.

Played at Pitfield Street on June 25th. The Hospital won the toss and defended the deep end. Vartan opened the scoring, receiving a good pass from Sutton and putting it low into the corner. Soon after Sutton scored, dribbling the ball up close and flicking it under the goal-keeper's arm. Our opponents then woke up; their centre-forward received a pass about 10 yards out and sent in a magnificent back-flip into the corner; and just before half-time Beon was allowed to send in one of his cannon-ball shots, which gave Williamson no chance.

In the second half the team in general, and Sutton in particular, pulled themselves together and had it all their own way. Sutton discovered that the ball was soft, and after one or two attempts scored twice with long "bounces." The opposing forwards remained well up the bath, so that practically the only man in our half was Sutton, who exchanged several long shots with Beon, and eventually sent a pass to Vartan, who scored. Play remained almost wholly at our opponents' end, and after some pretty passing Edwards scored once more just before the whistle.

Result: St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 6; U.C.H., 2.

Team.—J. C. Williamson; J. F. Fisher, J. H. West; R. J. C. Sutton; F. A. Edwards (capt.), R. R. Race, C. K. Vartan.

As a result of the above match we shall now be meeting Guy's in the final on July 3rd; this we believe to be the first time we have figured in the finals since the competition was inaugurated eight years ago.

We congratulate R. J. C. Sutton on his success at the final Olympic trials at Blackpool, in which he won the 100 metres free style; he will now be representing England at Amsterdam in the 100 metres, 200 metres and water polo.

CRICKET CLUB.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Played at Winchmore Hill on May 26th. Our opponents batted first, and on a sodden wicket which gave no assistance to the bowlers made 250 for 5 wickets. When the Hospital went in the sun was drying the wicket, but this did not account for the collapse—58 all out. Boney was top scorer with 20. Going in a second time we made 100 for 2.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. CROYDON.

Played at Winchmore Hill on May 28th. Croydon batted first and made 216 all out. The Hospital replied with a total of 110, of which Hodgkinson made 27. He also took 2 wickets for 29 and Slinger 2 for 12.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. STOICS.

Played at Winchmore Hill on May 30th. The Stoics brought down a strong side to avenge the defeat of last year. They batted first and made 219 for 8, Jeacocke making 65 and W. T. Cook 76. The Hospital appeared to be in a bad position with 4 wickets down for 62. Then Gilbert joined Anderson and together they carried the score to 147, both being undefeated at the close. Anderson hit well for 54 and Gilbert made a stylish 26. Considering the strong side against us we did well to have the better of a drawn game. The fielding was good, Grace being of great service in the deep.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. HERTS WANDERERS.

Played at Rickmansworth on June 2nd. Our opponents batted first and compiled a total of 71. Hodgkinson and Anderson bowled unchanged throughout the innings, taking 4 for 37 and 6 for 23 respectively. The fielding was, on the whole, good. The Hospital batted after lunch and passed our opponents' score for 2 wickets, Boney and Gilbert each making 32. Our total score was 176. After tea we put them in again and got them all out again for 167. The Hospital thus won an interesting game.

PAST v. PRESENT.

Played at Winchmore Hill on June 9th. It was unfortunate that the day turned out to be damp with rather a cold wind. When we arrived on the ground play was impossible, but the pitch was drying. Some net practice was indulged in and the wicket was pronounced fit for play after lunch. Dr. Hinds Howell had got together a fairly useful side to represent the "Past." The "Present" batted first and made 162 all out. Of this Mackie made 33 and Boney 30 in a stand for the first wicket. Hodgkinson made 28. The "Past" went in after tea and we were somewhat lucky in getting them out for 54. Cooper and Cork were the top scorers for the "Past." Dr. Hinds Howell entertained the teams to lunch and a band played during the game. It was unfortunate that the weather was so inclement, thus keeping many away who would have attended. Still, it was a most enjoyable day, and we hope that it will become a more and more popular fixture in Hospital cricket.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Played at Winchmore Hill on June 11th. Our first cup-tie was against Mary's, and we had the choice of ground. Mary's batted first and made 91 all out. The Hospital fielding was very good and showed marked improvement. Wheeler took 4 for 27 and Anderson 4 for 18. The Hospital went in after lunch and passed Mary's total without loss, Mackie making 38 and Boney 53. The Hospital thus won easily.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. ANNE'S.

Played at Virginia Water on June 16th. The Hospital batted first and made 105 all out. Gaisford was top scorer with 28 and Anderson next with 22, while Kirkwood made 19. Both Gaisford and Anderson hit a six. Our opponents batted after lunch and made 77 all out, Anderson taking 4 wickets and O'Connell 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. R.A.F., HALTON.

Played at Winchmore Hill on June 21st. The R.A.F. brought down a very strong side, including Fulljames and Shapcott. We batted first and 3 wickets were down for 9 runs. From there the score gradually rose, thanks to Hodgkinson and Slinger, to 5 for 61. Of this Hodgkinson contributed an exceedingly valuable and well-hit 35 and Slinger 16. Bamford assisted in a last-wicket stand of 20, making 18 not out. The R.A.F. went in and passed our total for 4 wickets and eventually compiled 201 for 5 wickets.

The match with Brasenose College had to be scratched.

The 2nd XI lost their cup-tie with Mary's at Winchmore Hill.

GOLFING SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, June 13th, at Denham Golf Club. Thirty members were present. The Gordon-Watson Cup for singles under handicap against bogey was won by F. A. Rose (10), who was one down. H. W. Carson (14), A. C. Roxburgh (9), T. H. Just (13) tied for second place with two down. The foursome competition against bogey was won by G. A. Stocker Harris and J. G. Milner (10), who were five up. J. H. T. Davies and F. H. Young (14) were second with all square.

The annual meeting was held after supper. Sir Charles Gordon-Watson was re-elected President and G. Graham and R. Corbet were re-elected as Secretaries. H. W. Carson, as the most senior member, retired from the committee, and J. H. Cummings was appointed in his place. The other members are C. M. Hinds Howell, C. H. Iloft, T. H. Just and one member to be nominated at the annual meeting of the Students Golf Club.

An autumn meeting will be held at Wentworth Golf Club if possible on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 10th.

REVIEWS.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT: A TRILOGY. BY ROBERT HUTCHISON, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. London: Simpkin Marshall, Ltd.) Pp. 54. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Every practitioner possesses some sort of a medical conscience, which must very frequently exercise him. A medical conscience in time comes to work subconsciously, but, like its lay counterpart, it has its periods of waxing and waning, and from time to time it needs conscious refreshment.

This little book of Dr. Hutchison's provides just this pabulum, which shall help to build the conscience of the student, and shall strengthen that of his hardened senior.

The three chapters, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment, form a delightful trinity of medical ethics, in which diagnosis, "the greatest of these," enjoys a kind of parenthood to the others.

The manner of Dr. Hutchison's writing is too well known to need comment; in this trilogy it is at its most charming best.

The publishers have fallen in with the spirit of the work, and have produced a comfortable pocket edition. Tired, conscience-stricken doctors can carry it with them and find pleasure and relief in odd moments of their busy day, or, when this is over, there is no better book to keep by the bedside as a prelude to the closing of the five ports of knowledge.

GREEN'S MANUAL OF PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY. Edited by A. PINEY. 14th edition. University Series. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Price 21s.

This well-known text-book of pathology has been revised and brought up to date. The general features of the previous editions have been retained. The sections on nephritis and on surgical shock have been elaborated and brought into line with present-day views. Diseases of the blood receive a prominent place and are treated at length; the illustrations to this section are good. The variation in spelling—such as leuchæmia and leukæmia—may well harass the student. The pathology of the nervous system covers most of the well-known conditions; the illustrations are not good and many could well be omitted, as they convey at best a poor impression of the pathological state.

This book can be recommended to students as a well-balanced text-book of pathology; a few references to standard books on various subjects would have enhanced the value of this work.

THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE ABDOMEN. BY ZACHARY COPE. (Oxford Medical Press: Humphrey Milford.) Pp. 237. Illustrations 146. Price 15s.

This book deals with the ordinary abdominal emergencies of general practice, and while it is written mainly for the practitioner suddenly called upon to perform an operation, it gives many useful points in technique and after-treatment which will help the house surgeon, and even be of use to the examinee.

Details of instruments, aseptic technique and anaesthetics are given. The chapter on the treatment of acute appendicitis is especially good, and the methods of dealing with the appendix in various possible positions clearly described.

The treatment of perforated gastric ulcer suggested is, for a book of this type, open to a little criticism. Abdominal irrigation is sometimes recommended, and also gastro-enterostomy, and these procedures both require a more advanced degree of surgical judgment than is to be expected from the people to whom the book is directed. It would have been better if they had been omitted.

The book is well produced and the diagrams are clear and informative. We can strongly recommend it to those for whom it was written.

THE CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By G. H. MONRAD KROHN, M.D., F.R.C.P. Fourth edition. (H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd.) Pp. xvi + 209. Illustrations 55. Price 7s. 6d. net.

We are very glad to see after two years a fourth edition of this successful book by a famous author. It still remains a handy little volume of very good value for its modest price. Several minor additions have been made, and an important chapter on the interpretation of X-ray photographs of the skull added.

We are glad to find the cisterna magna route hailed as "the method for subarachnoid administration of medicamenta." Very useful accounts of such operative procedures are given. The illustrations are a great advantage.

A CORRECTION.

In our last issue we referred incorrectly to the price of Dr. Briggs's *How to Start in General Practice*, published by John Murray, as 5s. net. The correct price is 6s. net.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The British Journal of Nursing—The British Journal of Venereal Diseases—Guy's Hospital Gazette—The Kenya Medical Journal—The London Hospital Medical College—Long Island Medical Journal—The Magazine of the London Royal Free Hospital—The Medical Review—The Nursing Times—The Post-Graduate Medical Journal—The Student—The New Troy—University College Hospital Magazine.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The following degree has been conferred :
D.M.—Skaife, W. F.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The following degrees have been conferred :
M.D.—Edwards, W., Hicks, E. P.
M.B., B.Chir.—Clegg, H. A., Evans, G. S. W., Oakley, D. E.
M.B.—Topham, E. J. E.

First Examination for Medical and Surgical Degrees, Easter Term, 1928.

Part II. Mechanics.—David, J. E. A., Shore, T. L. H., Venables, C. G.

Part III. Physics.—Shore, T. L. H.

Second Examination for Medical and Surgical Degrees, Easter Term, 1928.

Part I. Organic Chemistry.—Mercer, R. V. F., Warren, C. B. M.
Part II. Human Anatomy and Physiology.—do Amaral, A. A.

Third Examination for Medical and Surgical Degrees, Easter Term, 1928.

Part I. Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology.—Bateman, H. F., Elliston, W. A., Fox, P. H., Levick, P. G., Miles, A. A., Reynolds, J. B. A., Roberts, A. M., Varley, J. F., Williamson, J. C. F. LL., Winter, L. B., Wood, F. W. J.

Part II. Principles and Practice of Physic, Pathology and Pharmacology.—Ashby, W. R., Buckley, W., Gilchrist, R. M., Gordon, J. C., Gray, R. A. P., Hounsfield, M. C., Janes, L. R., Lees, J. M., Lloyd, W. J., Miles, A. A., Poole, J. C. C., Recordon, E. G., Richards, F. A., Roberts, A. M., Smith, T. R., Smith, W., Spooner, E. T. C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Third (M.B., B.S.) Examination for Medical Degrees, May, 1928.

Honours.—*Seddon, H. J., University Medal.

*Distinguished in Pathology, Surgery and Midwifery.

Pass.—Cook, N. E., Hobbes, T. H., Holmes, L., Macdonald, A. R., McMaster, A. M., Maley, M. L., Phillips, R. F.

Supplementary Pass List. Group I.—Bell, A. C. H., Davidson, W. P. M., Moore, C. F., Vergette, E. S.
Group II.—Robertson, I. M.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Diploma of **Fellow** has been conferred on the following :
Chaudhuri, A. M., Collins, F. M., Elgood, J., Forster, W. R.

The following were successful at the examination for the **Primary Fellowship** :
Olsen, C. W., Ray, P. N., Sophian, G. J., Vartan, C. K.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

DAVIES, J. LEWELLYN, 17, Regent Street, Nottingham. (Tel. 43231.)

SIMMONDS, F. A. H., Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W. 3.
TOWNSEND, Lt.-Col. R. S., I.M.S., Shawfield, Mussooree, United Provinces, India.

APPOINTMENTS.

DOYLE, J. L. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer to the Raynham District of the Walsingham Union, and Certifying Factory Surgeon to Fakenham and District.

SIMMONDS, F. A. H., M.B., B.Ch.(Cantab.), appointed House Physician to the Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road.

WILLOUGHBY, W. M., M.D.(Cantab.), D.P.H., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the City.

BIRTHS.

FORD.—On June 11th, 1928, at 24, St. Mary's Street, Stamford. Lincs, to Audrey and Dr. J. Norman C. Ford—the gift of a son.

LANG.—On June 19th, 1928, at 27, Welbeck Street, W. 1, to Norah, wife of the late Basil Lang—a daughter.

VINTER.—On June 11th, 1928, to Dorothy (née Stallard Penoyre), wife of N. S. B. Vinter, M.B., Chippenham House, Monmouth—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS CLARK—SMITH.—On June 12th, 1928, at the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London, Dr. Willoughby Adams Clark, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Adams Clark, of Erne House, Penge, to Ruth Ashton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Smith, of Stonegate, Leicester.

DRAWMER—VILES.—On June 12th, 1928, at All Hallows Church, Tottenham, by the Rev. R. F. Godwin, B.A., of St. Michael's, Paddington, Clarence Stephens Drawmer, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Drawmer, of Tottenham, to Iris Kathleen Woolsey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. E. and Mrs. C. J. Viles, also of Tottenham.

HARKER—FRANKLIN.—On June 5th, 1928, at St. Paul's, Withington, Manchester, Maurice John Harker, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.(Camb.), of Oswestry, only son of A. J. Harker, of Wimbledon Park, to Margaret Denise, youngest daughter of Mrs. Franklin, of West Didsbury.

DEATHS.

MORE.—On June 11th, 1928, at Rothwell, Northants, John More, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 66.

YOUNG.—On June 11th, 1928, at a nursing home in London, Francis Percy Young, M.D., of Carew Road, Eastbourne, recently of Newquay, Cornwall, aged 48.

YOUNGER.—On June 2nd, 1928, at 2, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. 1, Dr. George Cuthbert Nelson Younger, son of the late Dr. E. G. Younger, and beloved husband of Lilian Elizabeth Younger (née Abby).

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. 1.

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